Amnsements

CASINO-8:10-The Whirl of the Town. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cinemategraph. ROSTFE & BIAL'S-7:30-Variety and Promenade Con-MADISON SQUARD ROOF GARDEN-S-Concert by Metropolitan Permanent Orchestre.

MANHATTAN REACH-4-9 Scusa's Concerts-Little Paust.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S -Continuous Performances.

Inder to Advertisements.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Deputies representing the principal provinces of Crete informed the foreign admirals of their willingness to accept autonomy, and requested that the Turkish troops be withdrawn from the island; Turkey is anxious for peace on account of the straitened condition of her treasury. —— It was semi-officially announced that King Leopold of Belgium had been chosen as arbitrator of the dispute between Japan and Hawaii. —— General Woodford, United States Minister to Spain, has arrived in London. —— The South Pole exploring expedition is to sail from Antwerp on August 15. —— Constantinoff, the Bulgarian poet, was assassinated, being mistaken for his friend, Dr. Takeff. —— Some modifications in the customs reforms proposed for Cuba have been decided Takeff. ——Some modifications in the customs reforms proposed for Cuba have been decided on by the Spanish Premier and the Minister for the Colonies. ——A mass-meeting in Montevideo was called for the conclusion of peace with the revolutionists.

DOMESTIC.-A young theological student was DOMESTIC.—A young theological student was arrested near Narragansett Pier, R. I., for threatening to kill the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale. —— President McKinley took a long tally-ho ride with his party, but otherwise spent a quiet day. —— The second day of the L. A. W. National Meet in Philadelphia was principally devoted to runs and tours by the visiting bleyclists. —— The strike at the Fulton Mills, in Atlanta, Ga., was ended by the agreement of the owners not to employ negroes. —— In the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, off Newport, the Navahoe won the Goelet Cup for sloops, and the Colonia won the same cup in the schooner class. —— E. V. Debs and others addressed a big mass-meeting of striking coal sloops, and the Colonia won the same table is schooner class.

— E. V. Debs and others addressed a big mass-meeting of striking coal miners in Pittsburg.

— Promoters in San Francisco are trying to induce gold-seekers to go to Peru, where valuable mines are said to exist.

— Dwight L. Moody preached a vigorous sermon on "The Bible" before a large audience at Northfield.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Bishop Potter re CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Bishop Potter returned on the Germanic; he was thrown from a horse several weeks ago in Frankfort, Germany, and had a shoulder dislocated. — It was announced that a number of reductions had been made in the assessments of personal property at Irvington. — Surrogate Arnold decided the King will contest, and denied Mrs. Eugenia Ross's claim. — A young woman died from starvation in Brooklyn. — William Ruddell, Ross's claim. — A young woman Ruddell, starvation in Brooklyn. — William Ruddell, starvation of the Consolidated Exchange, was a member of the Consolidated Exchange, was found dead at his home, at No. 1,313 Hoe-st., found dead at his home, at No. 1, 114 in the internaand suicide is suspected. — Wrenn and Camp bell won the exhibition doubles in the interna tional tennis tournament at Hoboken, = Stocks were strong and active.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degree lowest, 69, average, 71%.

Persons going out of town, either to summer resorts or country homes, can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month, or \$2.50 for 3 months. The address will be changed as often as

Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.78 per month, or \$4.85 for 3 months, postage prepaid. Address changed as desired.

THE GAIN AND ITS CAUSES.

There is an obtrusive disposition to attribute all improvement in business, which is so general that nobody can ignore or dispute it, to various causes other than the enactment of a new tariff. Men who please to create for themselves imaginary explanations of obvious phenomena are rarely lacking in the political world. but they count for about as much as the fly on the coach-wheel. The practical world judges by results. Cleveland's friends went into spasms of admiration because he had brought about a cure of all financial ills by the repeal of the silver-purchasing clause, but not the slightest practical gain in business followed, and he contrived to run the country into debt more than \$260,000,000 after that time, and the purblind admirers of everything Clevelandish were never able to see that sales of bonds would not have been necessary if everything had been set right

by his policy. It is the part of practical good sense never to attribute all the current phenomena in business to any single cause. Many always concur in bringing about the situation existing. A process of elimination often enables the candid mind to exclude some; thes men who attribute present improvement to the repeal of the Silver bill, which has been in effect for about four years, require but a small amount of common-sense to see that no such improvement came after the repeal was enacted. It is equally possible to recognize that good crops, even larger than are promised this year, have come within the last four years without bringing universally recognized improvement. But the fair man frankly confronts the fact that such general gain is due to a combination of many causes.

There are some persons in this country so stupid that they insist the new tariff will raise prices of everything "from the cradle to the grave," and yet deny that the possibility of such an advance in prices has any helpful influence in business. Of course, reasoning is wasted on such men. Nothing in the world so strongly stimulates purchases of goods, whether by wholesalers, retailers or consumers, as the be-Hef that prices will advance, and as all parties are agreed that some advance ought to come, Democrats insisting that it must be extravagant and intolerable, while Republicans expect only a fair recovery from extreme and distressing depression, it is natural that men of both shades of opinion should desire to buy. Their concurrent purchasing would, in the very nature of things, tend to improve business, at least for a time, and the Free Traders who deny that the new tariff can have that influence only prove that they have not honesty enough to believe their own theories.

Many manufacturing establishments are going into operation which were idle last year, and the obvious reason is that they now expect to undersell imported goods. Many others are resuming because they no longer find that the uncertainty of foreign competition renders active operations dangerous. Any man who takes the trouble to keep his eyes open can see such events, and only a particularly dull or preju- large wealth. It is their duty as public-spirited diced person can ignore their natural influence in stimulating business. With every additional day. The New-York of to-day extends far above hand employed, mereover, there is created additional demand for products of other labor. But men who perceive all this most clearly do not shut their eyes to the permanently helpful influence of large crops, of gold discoveries and of diminishing crops abroad. Confidence in the

monetary future also has a recognized influence. But the main impulse which starts more wheels and employs more work is the assurance of protection against foreign invasion of American markets.

THE CORONER'S OFFICE.

The proceedings of Coroner Hoeber, which have adorned many a tale, have likewise pretty uniformly pointed a moral which it is high time to heed. We harbor no ill will toward that queer official, and indeed on more than one occasion when he has made an unusually large contribution to the general fund of gayety we have felt that it would be almost a pity to lose him. At other times it has seemed to us that he was treated with rather less consideration than he was entitled to. An irascible temper and a comical facility in abusing the English language do not necessarily unfit a man for the duties of a Coroner, but, on the whole, we have been constrained to share the conviction of a great majority of his fellow-citizens, that Mr. Hoeber's exceptional qualities would be more usefully exercised in a private station. His latest adventure tends powerfully to con-

firm the prevailing judgment. On Tuesday evening he was visited by a woman, who in a perfectly deliberate and straightforward manner asked him to acquaint her with the proper mode of bringing a case of suicide to the Coroner's official attention. Having acquired the information which she sought and made the remarkable announcement that the case would be ready for him at 10 o'clock the next morning, she bade him good-night, went home, wrote him a letter saying that when he received it she should have departed this life, and then proceeded to verify the prediction. Morning came and with it the Coroner in a state of extreme agitation. He had begun to suspect something. but his suspicion was considerably too late, inasmuch as the woman had died several hours before. Almost any other man in his place would have attributed some measure of importance to such an application as the Coroner's visitor presented, and we are willing to confess to some surprise that Mr. Hoeber himself did not feel at least an inquisitive interest in her promise of a job. Even in this rapid age an announcement of an impending suicide is not quite so ordinary and trivial a matter as the Coroner conceived it to be. If the woman was irrational and wild in her talk, a consideration of her mental condition and the probability of her committing some desperate act would not have been altogether out of place. If, as appears to be the fact, she was cool and sane in her demeanor, the extraordinary nature of her inquiries and her final declaration might have been expected to produce some impression even upon Mr. Hoeber. A more conclusive demonstration of official stupidity has perhaps never been put on record since the days of Diedrich

Discreditable and exasperating as this per formance is, it will not be wholly unrecompensed if it promotes the demand for the abolition of the Coroner's office and the substitution of a system similar to that which now operates to the entire satisfaction of the people of Massachusetts. In that State the Governor appoints medical examiners, who within their respective districts perform the duties which are here attempted by Mr. Hoeber and his colleagues, and, being men of professional knowledge and character, perform them with intelligence and judgment. There is probably no other part of our whole governmental machinery which is so imperfectly adapted to its purpose as the office of Coroner. Prior to 1895 its existence was protected by the organic law, but, fortunately, it was dropped out of the new Constitution and is now at the disposition of the Legislature. It was, to be sure, unwisely preserved in the Great er New-York charter on terms which contain no assurance that its value will be enhanced; but it is certain that the instrument by which we are to be governed after January 1 is not too sacred for modification, and one of the first changes which it needs to undergo is the complete transformation of at ancient civil institution which has outlived its usefulness.

NEW YORK'S WATERFRONT.

This port is still scantily provided with great docks, in which vessels of the largest size can be properly repaired. The needs of this harbor in respect to the enormous docks of the class which can be found in the chief ports of Great Britain and the Continent are of an extensive and serious nature. When the Greater New York takes its place as the second city of the world all loyal citizens must hope that capitalists will come to the front and will provide the huge docks which are required for the swift and ample development of its commerce. Even unfriendly critics, however, cannot deny that a great deal has been done in the last twenty-five years for the improvement of the waterfront of Manhattan Island, especially on the West Side. The plers that have been constructed are in many cases sound, substantial and well built, The Dock Department has in hand far-reaching extensions of the existing pier system, and has entered upon the work of equipping the North River front with a sufficient number of wharves to provide for the increase of New-York's com merce. Many millions of dollars are involved in the proposed expenditure, and the work is of such dimensions that many years will be regulsite in order to carry it out. If the whole gigantic task is put through under vigilant supervision, and with strict regard to public interests, all New-Yorkers will have reason to be proud of it and to exult over it. The Greater New-York must be equal to its opportunities. The second city in the world must provide for commerce on a broad and generous scale. The twentieth century will not be far advanced before the West Side of Manhattan Island, from the Battery to Seventy-second-st., will be covered with a system of piers that will be creditable to the metropolis, and it is practically certain that within the next quarter of a century. if not earlier, transportation lines will connect the plers in such a manner that the handling of freight will be hastened to a marvellous extent. The Hudson River front along the border of Riverside Drive should be embellished and arranged so as to make that part of Manhattan Island even more attractive than it now is. In due time the tracks of the Hudson River Railroad should be so masked that they will present no unpleasant contrast to the beautiful features of the Riverside Drive itself and to the distinctive characteristics of the waterfront, as it will then be made a gratification to artistic

Impressive and extensive changes are sure to be made, and ought to be made, on the banks of the Harlem River. The Federal Government has already expended large sums for the ship canal connected with the Harlem, but millions of dollars, both of private and public funds, must be laid out in the course of time for the purpose of making the region along the Harlem | dependent upon the price of silver, and must what it should be. At present there are long necessarily rise or fall with it. That was only stretches of wild, unkempt bog land and swamp land adjoining the Harlem at various places. In several instances these stretches of repulsivelooking territory are owned by New-Yorkers of citizens to improve this property at an early the Harlem River and the ship canal. To the spacious area of the Greater New-York the Harlem and the neighboring lands will be of even greater importance and value than at present This river and its shores should be so improved that every part of the stream, from Long Island

Sound to the Hudson River, will be a credit to

the city and the source of pride to its people. Miles of frontage on the East Side of Manhattan Island are capable of transformation for the purposes of commerce. The New-York of the future must girdle Manhattan Island with a splendid chain of improvements that will meet the needs and the aspirations of its citizens. After January 1 the waterfront of Brooklyn will seem to be closer to the affairs of the residents of Manhattan Island than it is at present. The Brooklyn waterfront needs more piers of proportions suitable to the shipping of this period. Ocean freights and seacoast freights alike are carried in vessels much larger than those which were in use a few decades ago. The Brooklyn waterfront will need a revolution for the better. Then, too, Saten Island has ample room for the construction of a great belt of piers which shall extend a long distance upon its shores. The harbor of New-York is predigiously superior to that of Liverpool, and in fact it is superior to the harbors of any of the great ports of the world. When the American people unite earnestly and zealously to bring about the best results in providing for the largest possible demands of commerce upon this port, New-York's place in the progress of civilization and in the onward march of the human race will be in advance even of London, so far as the commerce of all countries is concerned. The Greater New-York may never overtake London in population, but this port has so many natural advantages, and those advantages can be developed to such an extent, that it ought to take the highest rank among all the commercial cities of the globe, with no rival approaching its supremacy.

RACE AND LABOR PROBLEMS AT THE

SOUTH. Some recent attempts to introduce negro labor in the cotton mills of South Carolina and Georgia call attention afresh to one of the difficult and puzzling phases of the labor problem in the cotton producing and manufacturing States of the South. In South Carolina the employment of colored operatives has been seriously discussed by the mill-owners for several months past, and public opinion has been keenly divided over the expediency of this radical innovation in industrial policy. It fell to the Fulton Eag and Cotton Mills, of Atlanta, however, to take the first step toward admitting negroes as full-fledged cotton-workers, and the experiment, begun on Wednesday last, resulted in the most formidable strike yet known in the brief history of Georgia's textile industries. The Atlanta concern had proposed simply to employ twenty-five negro women in one of the simplest branches of mill work; but their appearance inside the factory doors was the signal for the immediate withdrawal of the fourteen hundred white operatives-men, women and children-on the company's rolls.

It is inevitable, perhaps, that Southern opinon should in the main side unreservedly with the strikers on an issue involving so directly all the antagonisms of race rivalry and race prejudice. But it is interesting to note here and there in Southern comment on the conditions which have led up to the Atlanta walkout a very reluctant and halting approval of the theory that negro labor, as such, should be excluded from the cotton factories, no matter what the effect of that exclusion on the textile industries of the cotton States might be. One conservative authority takes satisfaction in the suggestion that white operatives, if displaced by cheaper colored labor in the mills which make the coarser cotton fabrics, could easily neaintain themselves in new factories devoted to turning out higher grade goods, yet it is somewhat surprising to find so representative a Southern newspaper as "The Baltimore Sun" admitting that colored labor is available in all branches of the cotton industry, and facing with equanimity the prospect of a general employment of negro operatives by the mill-owners of the South. Colored cotton-workers, "The Sun" argues, are likely to prove a more contented, more tractable and far cheaper class of operatives than the whites, who now monopolize the market for factory labor in the South. and with the decreased cost of production following the admission of negroes to the mills, Southern supremacy in the manufacture of all but the very finest grades of cottons would

be practically assured. On purely economical grounds, no doubt, the Southern mill-owners would have little trouble in justifying their desire and purpose to experiment with negro labor in all branches of the cotton industry. How far inherent prejudices of race, coupled with the lack of well-developed industrial spirit, will allow the programme of the manufacturers to be carried out the Atlanta strike may do much to determine. The surrender of the mill-owners to the demands of their white operatives throws a searching light on the temper with which the Southern public views a proposed change in industrial conditions which may prove eventually of decided economical benefit, but which clashes with the traditions of a social order whose narrowing and sinister influence is still felt in every problem, moral or material, set the new South to solve.

SILVER, WHEAT AND SAVINGS.

Here are three items of news, published separately but simultaneously. Each is interesting in itself. Taken together, they form a most impressive postlude to the political campaign of 1896. One is that the price of silver, steadily falling, reached on Wednesday 16% cents an ounce, making the bullion value of a standard dollar only 43.88 cents. Another is that the price of wheat, steadily rising, reached, that same day 86 cents a bushel for futures and 92% cents for cash wheat. The third is that during the year ended on June 30 last, the number of savings bank depositors in this State increased by 36,035, and the amount of deposits by \$26,441,947, the total number of depositors now being 1,768,417, and the total amount of deposits, \$741.474.846.

It came to pass, many years ago, that for a time the ratio, in bullion value, between gold and silver was about sixteen to one. Much more recently, when silver was not as cheap as it is now, and when wheat was much cheaper than it is now, it came to pass that the market values of the bullion in a silver dollar and of a bushel of wheat were pretty nearly the same. Upon the strength of those adventitious facts the Democratic, or Popocratic, or Bryanesque, campaign of 1896 was largely fought. It was affirmed, with all the impressiveness an assumption of intimacy with the Creator could bestow, that when God Almighty made the world He stored within its recesses silver and gold in the exact proportion of sixteen to one. thus divinely decreeing the monetary ratio of those metals. It was also declared to be a law, as inevitable and as universal as the law of gravitation, that the price of wheat was a year ago, And now! Wheat, 9214; silver,

The third item is equally to the point. Suppose the Democrats had carried the country last year, and had enacted that what is now 43.88 cents' worth, or less, of silver should pass for 100 cents. Then, instead of \$26,441,947, the inrease in savings bank deposits would be only \$11,602,726. The total of deposits, instead of \$741,474,846, would be only \$325,359,162. And each of the 1,768,417 depositors, instead of baving \$419, would have only \$183 in bank. Such facts may not count for much to those su-

perior beings who know all about the primal in- | felt public sympathy, and their best chance of tentions of the Creator, but we reckon that the average, plain, everyday man prefers \$419 to

Moreover, whether or not some of the rich are growing richer, with the value of the silver kings' goods declining, it seems pretty certain that, with the value of the farmers' great staple steadily rising and the savings bank deposits steadily increasing, the masses of the people are not growing poor. In that particular, as well as the others cited, silver, wheat and savings banks unite to give Popocracy the lie.

ENGLAND AND "MADE IN GERMANY."

While the consolidation of the Empire was doubtless one of the reasons which prompted the Government of Lord Salisbury to reverse the policy which, less than two years ago, it had proclaimed to the world through Lord Ripon, at that time Secretary for the Colonies, it was probably not the only one which induced the British Government to secure at as early a date as possible the abrogation of a commercial treaty with Germany of more than half a century's standing. Considerations of sentiment alone, such as the advocates of imperial federation habitually deal in, can hardly be supposed to have affected the judgment of a government in which a successful manufacturer and man of affairs like Joseph Chamberlain plays so conspicuous and influential a rôle. Englishmen of the Chamberlain variety may he visionary at times; they are rarely so in matters of trade.

Attention has frequently been drawn in the columns of The Tribune to the enormous strides made within the last twenty years by Germany in every field of commerce and manufactures. By no country has this been realized more keeply than by Great Britain. Its trade papers have teemed of late with protests and complaints. Its political economists sounded warning after warning. Yet her statesmen seemed content to follow in the old ruts. The cry of alarm uttered by the British merchant did not disturb them. For all that, it has come none too soon. Here, taken at random from among a mass of similar letters, is the plaintive tale told recently by the Colombo correspondent of "The British Trade Journal." "English "manufacturers," he says, "must not lose sight of the fact that the markets of the extreme "East are constantly being lost to German competition. At Bombay, in the principal hotels, the traveller may well ask himself if he is on the banks of the Rhine or in a city of "India. German competition surpasses everything imaginable. Careful investigation among Parsee, Mussulman and Hindoo merchants 'has convinced us of the immense progress "made by the Germans. The moment has come to take measures to stop them. Has England expended millions of pounds sterling and lost millions of brave people and exercised skilful diplomacy in order to open to "Germans the markets of the extreme East?"

Similar testimony is furnished by British merchants in all the colonies-in Capada, Egypt Australia and New-Zealand; and testimony still more striking comes from Japan, China and Cochin China. But worse than all, in their own country, on the sacred soil of Great Britain itself, its merchants have discovered competition in manufactured products, which until the present time seemed to constitute the uncontested monopoly of British industry. Jules Roche, a French economist, writing in the 'Figaro," says of this competition with which England is so suddenly confronted:

It is not a French army which by night has invaded England by the Channel tunnel—we have not yet reached this point—but it is an invasion not the less sacrilegious and not the less dangerous which has occurred. Germany has sent to London. Manchester, Dublin and Liverpool hemp and linen goods, and even—oh, what prodigy!—cotton cloths. Yes, cotton cloths for more than \$1,000,000—in England!

And then he adds:

You can imagine without difficulty the revolution unchained by this phenomenon. More pamphlets than ever are being issued, and English trade is preparing for the efforts which such a situation demands and which it knows how to take; you need not doubt it.

This same writer-and he cann pected of a bias favorable to Germany-sums up the progress made by that country as follows:

ommerce of the world has increased by \$4,000. 600,000), and the German Empire has enriched itself by all that which we have lost, and even more, its trade rising from \$1,470,200,000 to \$1,821,000,000, or an increase of \$550,800,000. Some of its industries have experienced an incredible development. Its manufactures of chemical products have possession of all mar kets; its metallurgy-cyclopean in proportions-produces nine million to ten million tons of iron and steel; its export of coal, minerals, cotton goods and iron increases like the equinoctial tide; its port of Hamburg, where ten years ago I saw the first works of improvement, has be-come so active that it to-day surpasses Liverpool-the celebrated port of the Mersey-by more than five hundred thousand tons in the comparative maritime movement of 1895. I do not mention, alas! our unfortunate port of Mar-seilles; it would require two of them now to

Here, then, it seems to us, is one of the dominant motives of Lord Salisbury's recent action. Imperial federation is very well, but may prove an "iridescent dream," after all. Sir Wilfrid Laurier may pose as the hero of the hour for the time being. No one, however, knows better than he that a desire to weld together the different members of the Empire is not the only object of the English Premier's new polley. It is not alone loyalty to the Crown that has won the day; the pocket of the British merchant has also triumphed.

Wheelmen seems to indicate that the flying wheel is a National institution.

The Department of Public Works will receive about \$300,000 this year from sidewalk vault permits, a large increase on any previous income from this source, and it is obtained simply by the impartial enforcement of the law. That is one result of reform municipal government,

The unanimous verdict is that the good time which has been coming since the 3d of last November has arrived.

Edward M. Shepard denies that there is strife among gold Democrats. The only strife we have noticed among them is strife to get the silver Democrats to keep still about silver and let the gold Democrats help them to office. It was not that kind of strife to which Mr. Shepard referred.

The insurance companies are right. Goldseeking at the Clondyke is one of the most hazardous enterprises a man can engage in.

The Irrepressible conflict between the bleyclists and milk-wagon drivers is now on, hot and heavy. It must be said that public sympathy is strongly with the blcyclists, and will be, at least until the milk-wagons use pneumatic tires in the early morning hours.

Thus far the miners' strike has been remarkable and praiseworthy for the peace and order in which it has been conducted. The leaders, and those who follow their example and obey their orders, are deserving of respect and commeadation on this account at least. As with the prolongation of the struggle the pressure grows more intense, the danger of violent outbreaks of feeling increases; but we hope, for the sake of all concerned, and not least of the strikers, that they will not mar an admirable record. Hitherto they have done little or nothing to for
Madame—Europe and North Africa.—(Detroit Journal.

success lies in steadfast obedience to the law.

The Six Nations want back their wampum and say that John Boyd Thacher and all his ethnologic interests shall not balk them of their sacred relics. Mr. Thacher should string together World's Fair medals and silver dollars gilded to symbolize a gold man running for Governor on a silver platform, and have a belt of his own to record his own greatness without depriving the poor Indians of their national

PERSONAL.

"The Boston Transcript" says: "Lying on the central table of the reception-room of Dr Chauncey M. Depew's summer home at Newport is a small red plush case, bearing on the cover the papal arms in gold. Within is a silver medal, the size of a dollar, bearing on one side the likeness of Poe Leo XIII, and on the other a raised coat-of-arms. The medal was brought from Rome by Bishop Gabriels, of Ogdensburg, as a mark of favor from the Holy Father to Mr. Depew."

The Rev. Mahlon Van Horn, who has been apdinted United States Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies, has been for many years pastor of the Union Congregational Church in Newport, and stands high among the clergymen of Rhode Island. He was born in Princeton, N. J., and went to Newport when about twenty-five years old. He then became interested in the Republican party, and has many times oeen a delegate to State conventions, and has served many years on the Republican City Committee of Newport.

During a recent visit to Moscow, Count Tolston served a policeman taking a drunken man to the station with some vigor. The Count stopped him and said: "Can you read?" "Yes," was the reply. And have you read?" "Yes," was the reply.
And have you read the Gospel?" "Yes, str."
Then you ought to know that we should not ofend our neighbor." The constable looked the
ount up and down, noticing his shabby appearnce, and asked: "Can you read?" "Yes," said
olstol. "And have you read the instructions to
ue police?" "No." "Very well, then, go and read
mem first, and then come back and talk to me
gain."

The late William L. Bradley, the originator of the large fertilizer business still conducted under his name, was much interested in trees and tree planting. His daughter, Miss Abble A. Bradley, of Hingham, Mass., has presented \$20,000 to the president ham, Mass. has presented \$20,000 to the president and fellows of Harvard College, in memory of her father, and the income of this fund is to be expended by the director of the Arnold Arboretum in scientific investigation at that institution for increasing the knowledge of trees. Former gifts to the arboretum have been made for immediate expenditure, and this is the first fund whose income will be available for all time. Miss Bradley has chosen a memorial which does credit to her sagacity and public spirit as well as to her filial love.

Thomas Watson, who has just died in Chicago the age of eighty-seven years, was well known in this country and Canada as a railroad contractor and coal operator. When he was building the piers and wharves of Montreal it was necesthe piers and wharves of Montreal it was necessary to employ a number of divers along the water-front, and one day, through giving a wrong signal, one of the divers lost his life. The diving bells in use were crude, and when the diver was brought to the surface he was found to be dead. The diving bells were an expensive apparatus and hard to secure. The Canadian workmen were also very superstitious and no one could be found who would go down in the water in the diving bell in which a man had lost his life. After trying in vain to find a man Mr. Watson announced that the work must go on, and that he would take the place of the man who had been killed. For four days he worked beneath the water in that bell.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Dr. W. T. Fuller, colored, a graduate of the Hampton Institute, says that the negroes of the South do not know how and what to eat, and that they eat altogether too many watermelons.

"I wonder why they call the expenses of a church the running expenses?" said Mrs. Martin. "I suppose it's because the vestrymen are never able to caten up with them," answered her hus-band.—(Harper's Bazar.

The curate of a South London Church, when praying for the Prince of Wales, pronounces his name "Awlbert" Edward. One of his parishioners asked him the other day why he so significantly excluded the Prince of Wales in his prayers for the royal family. "Exclude him?" the curate asked. "What do you mean?" Why," she said. you always pray for all but Edward, Prince of

An Overwhelming Reflection.—"Just to think of it!" solemnly exclaimed the man with a gripsack and chin whiskers. "Just to think of it!" "What's wrong?" asked the depat official. "I don't pretend to criticise, but I just heard about it, an' I can't help thinkin'. The President gone on a vacation an' hundreds of thoutands of us people that voted fur 'im ain't got our office yit!"—(Wash-

"In one respect," says an English paper, "the Stamese Army is superior to every other, and that is in its elephant corps. Eight hundred of these animals, which are stronger, though smaller, than those of India, are organized into a special corps commanded by a retired Anglo-Indian officer, and their heads, trunks and other vulnerable parts are protected against bullets by India rubber armor." Hungry Higgins-I wouldn't mind goin' to Ck dyke, if it wasn't fer havin' to dig out the gold. Weary Watkins-That ain't the worst of it. has to be washed after it is dug.-(Pittsburg Chroicle.

A year or so ago Major Rose, the Texas Com missioner of Agriculture, secured some cottonseed from Peru, which he distributed among the cotton planters of Southern Texas. In Peru this cotton does not have to be planted more than once every five or six years, the stalk standing through the winter and coming out green in the spring, like sugar-cane. It was thought probable that the cotton would grow equally as well in Southern Texas, but thorough experiment proves it to be a total failure. Among others who received seed from Major Rose was L. Allen, of San Antonio. Mr. Allen planted the seed on his farm, just south of that city, where the cotton came up, looked well and prospered finely during last year's drouth, when ordinary Texas cotton was almost burned up The winter proved too severe for it, however, and in a letter to Major Rose Mr. Allen says he dug up some of the roots, and in each instance found them dead and perfectly devoid of life.

"Papa," said Billy, tearfully, after a playful romp with the good-natured but rather rough St. Bernard puppy, "I don't believe Bingo knows what kind of a dog he is. He plays as if he thought he was a little pug."—(Harper's Bazar.

The late Justice Maule was once engaged in passing sentence on a prisoner, when one of the officers of the court annoyed him by crossing the gangway beneath him with papers for members of the bar 'Don't you know," cried the Judge, severely addressing the official culprit, "that you ought never to pass between two gentlemen when one of them is addressing the other?" Having thus relieved his The meeting of the League of American mind the Judge proceeded to pass sentence of seven years' penal servitude on the other gentleman.

A political speaker accused a rival of "unfathomable meanness," and then, rising to the occasion, said: "I warn him not to persist in his disgraceful course or he'll find that two of us can play at that game!"—(Tit-Bits.

A dispatch to "The Buffalo Courier-Record" from Erie, Penn., says: "At last night's session the members of Councils transpered business in their usual imbecile manner. Choice of material to be used in the construction of the conduit caused a deadlock. the Select Branch voting for creosoted wood and the Common Branch, out of spite, turning around and holding out unanimous in favor of vitrified tile To hurry matters along, a committee of two from each branch was appointed to decide finally. It adjourned into the City Clerk's office, and immediately went into executive session. No one knew anything about the comparative qualities of the two materials under discussion, and therefore was decided to fitp up a dollar and to trust to the

An Idyl of the Frontier.-Proud, yet calm, the lit-tle band stood, surrounded by implacable savages in thousands. Crimson-streaked war whoops writhed through the

Crimson-stream air, swirlingly.

Then—
The little band began on "My Mother Was a the ecstacy of rendition, the band began bis wont." Lady."

Awakening from the ecstacy of rendition, the leader heid out his hat, as had been his wont in the crowded mart, and found himself alone with his accomplices. A pale blue dust indicated the mad flight of the whooping enemy.—(Cincinnati En-

"The Railway and Engineering Review" raises the question "whether the present tendency toward neavier track, more powerful locomotives and larger cars has not reached its practical limit, if, that a railroad is primarily designed and operated for the purpose of making money is too often lost sight of, and some officials in charge of the various departments are apparently impressed with the idea that its chief use is for the exploitation of their various hobbles."

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

AN OCTOGENARIAN OFFICE-SEEKER .- R. ports received here from Texas, to the effect that John H. Reagan will enter the race as a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Roger Q. Mills, are not regarded with utter incredulity by some of the men who have known him long and well. One of them said: "I should not be surprised to find Reagan's name in the list of candidates if he lives until next winter, or to see him giving the other candidates a hard tussle, old as he is. He will have passed his eightleth year then, but that will make no difference with his energy or zeal as a candidate, and he has been so lucky in the past that he will be full of confidence. I do not the past that he will be full of confidence. I do not think he has ever been defeated as a candidate, and he has held as many different offices as any man I have ever known." It is a fact that Mr. Reagan has been a pretty persistent and successful office-seeker and office-holder all his life. When he was twenty-one years old he was appointed a deputy surveyor of public lands in Texas, and held that office four years. In 1847 he was elected a member of the Legislature for two years. In 1856 he was elected a district judge for six years, but resigned before the expiration of his term, and in 1856 was re-elected. In 1857 he was elected a Representative in Congress, in which he served until March, 1861. He was then, in rapid succession and in the same year, a member of the Texas Secession Convention, of the Provisional Confederate Congress and of Jefferson Davis's Cabinet, which he entered as Postmaster-General and served until the collapse of the Confederacy. During the last days of the Confederacy he was also Acting Secretary of the Treasury 'on wheels." After that he disappeared from public life for several years, but in 1855 he was a member of the Texas Constitutional Convention, and in December of the Same year, but in 1855 he was a sa Representative in the XLIVia Congress, where he remained until March, 1887, when he took his seat in the United States Senate, He resigned before the expiration of his term to become Railrand Commissioner of Texas.

PITTSBURG AND BIRMINGHAM NOT RIVALS.-"The public is mistaken in thinking there is any rivalry between Pittsburg and Birmingham in the production of iron," said E. N. Harwell, of the latter city, at Willard's yesterday. "Of late the exports of iron from the Southern furnaces to European markets have increased wonderfully. For the first half of the present year 120,000 tons have been sent across the Atlantic, against 5,000 tons for the same period of 1896, and it is figured that this year's total shipments from the South will reach 200,000 tons. This trade in pig iron has been built up because of the low cost of production in Alabama. All the elements that enter into its production are centred there, and the iron markets of Europe cannot begin to compete, for they have to reach out to distant points for their material. Hence it is that the South can undersell them, but so can Pittsburg, and both have thus an advantage in Old World markets. But the Birmingham pig goes in a raw condition, while the Pittsburg iron is sent in a more finished shape. Thus the two are broadening the foreign demand for American products and are not rivais, but coworkers in the same field." Of late the exports of iron from the Southern

GEORGIA FEELS THE RETURN OF PROS-PERITY.—"The farmers of Georgia," said W. T. Gibson, of that State, to-day, "have more hog and hominy this year than ever before. The cotton hominy this year than ever before. The cotton crop is also the best in many years, both in qualify and quantity, and the planters hope to get a good price for it. Cotton mills are being constructed in all parts of the State, which in itself is a sign of returning prosperity. But plenty of hog and hominy means to the Georgia farmer a sufficient food supply, and a good crop means money in his pocket to buy farm implements and clothing and pay off mortgages. Investments in cotton factories in Georgia are becoming very attractive to Northern capitalists, and the advantage of being directly in touch with the source of supply bids fair to make the old State a strong rival of New-England in the production of cotton goods."

WILL MR. GORMAN RETIRE?- The Washington Post" to-day quotes a prominent Maryland Democrat, who is described as a devoted personal and political friend of Senator Gorman, to the effect that the Maryland Senator will not be a candidate for re-election. He asserts that this is not a sudden determination on the part of Senator Gorman, who, he says, has contemplated the step for two years.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. Great Neck, Long Island, Sunday-school....
"In memory of Marx Hornihal".
Sarah U. Cleghorn, Manchester, Vt.
David Moffat
Through Dugan Bros., Brooklyn
X. Y. Z. H. Wellington, Bridgewater, N. H., John Vanderbilt
A. H. Baldwin, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. F. W. Lockwood.
From friends in Housatonic and Williamsville,
per Mrs. Y. G. Ramssiell, Housatonic, Mass.
(special)
Lash, J. B. D. (special).
So name "A thank offering"

Junior Bible class of the Reformed Episcopal
Church of the Corner Stone, Newburg, N. Y.
per Miss Bessie Kingston.

Total August 5, 1897......\$15,870 19 REFORM IN KANSAS.

ONE CONSTITUENT OF GOVERNOR LEEDY HAS TAKEN A BATH IN THE CAPITOL.

m The Topeka State Journal. "Where is the Governor?" timidly inquired a venerable-looking man, as he walked into the execu-tion office Saturday afternoon, and, with his hat in his hand, approached the desk occupied by Major

A. P. Shreve.

"The Governor has gone home to soend Sunday." replied the Major, scarcely looking up from the writing which he was doing.

"That's too bad," remarked the visitor, waiking uneasily about the office.

The strange visitor did not make his wishes known, but continued staring vacantly at the pictures on the wall.

Finally the visitor continued to the picture of the wall.

the visitor approached Major Shreve's desk

nd said:
"You know the Governor, don't you?"
"Well, I guess I do," answered Major Shreve.
"He's a great fellow."
"Yes: a very clever man," rejoined the Major.
"Know about the favor he offered me?" asked the

visitor.
"No, I don't." was the answer.
The old man then occupied ten minutes in a halting, discontented announcement of the fact that when the Governor recently visited his section of the State, the conversation turned upon bathtubs, the old man had been promised a bath in the Governor's office.

the old man had been promised a bath in the Governor's office.

"We'll, well." exclaimed Major Shreve. "We've got the bathtubs."

"Is it possible?"

"I'll show 'em to you," said Shreve.

He opened the door leading to the bathroom and told his visitor to go in and go to work. The old fellow tiptoed in on the tiled floor, looked around in a dazed sort of way for some time, asked how to look and unlock the door and finally announced his readiness to tackle the job.

Major Shreve retired and for half an hour listened to sounds resembling the roar of Niagara emerging from the room.

At the end of that time the old man again made his appearance, having completed what he himself said was "the first bath I bave had for years. "That's migaty fine in there, ain't it?" he said. "Well, I do declare, I never thought there was really a bathtub in the office, but it's a great thing, ain't it."

As Major Shreve resumed his work, the old man with his cheeks aglow, ambled out of the office and said: As Major Spreve resumed his work, the old man, with his cheeks aglow, ambled out of the office and said:
"Give my regards to the oGvernor, and tell him that I came and got the bath he promised me."

TRAINING FOR CLONDYKE.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

In the Clondyke country the argonaut from this climate will have to be specially equipped physically to stand the rigors of an Arctic winter and the hardship of possible hunger. A course of triming may be necessary for the astute young man who has never been further northwest than Logan Square. For those who contemplate making the trip to round up all the gold dust that thes concealed under the Arctic Circle, a man versed in hygiene suggests the following rules of conduct:

Ride on the front seat of the grip car in winter. Eschew.overcoats and underclothing.

Spend two hours a day in the "zero" room of a cold-storage warehouse.

Keep your head cool.

If you play cards at all, confine yourself to freeze out.

out.

If married, ask your wife to let you build the fires on January mornings.

If single, send your sweetheart a cook book and call the next evening. Your reception will be of a temperature low enough to inure you to most any climate.

Give your friends a cold stare when they greet you.
As you will have to pack your grub from Juneau
to Dawson, you will need some muscle. Ask the
janitor of your building to call on you
when he
wants coal carried up to the top flat.
Bathe in water in which ice is floating.
It calms

Bathe in water in the nerves.

Hock the beby to sleep each night in the cradle.

Rock the beby to sleep each night in the cradle.

The exercise will accustom you to the work you expect to do in your mine.

Partake sparingly of the following menu once every other day:

Ice.

Cutiets of dog. Snowflake muffins. Tailow à la mode.

Some more ice.

Frosted pine cones. Fricassée of icicle.

Chipped icebers.

Sperm candle chilled. Glacier puffs.

After a month of this diet two more months should be spent in fasting. If, at the end of that time, you still yearn for sudden wealth you will be in condition to go, barring, of course, accidents and sickness.